ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 4. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1855. WHOLE NO. 306.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. DON WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1855.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. T. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,
HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.
Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,
HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,
Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens
HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.
Office, south end of Court House.
Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,
Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.
HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of
Pure and Genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.
Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.
☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

[*From the Augusta Con. & Rep.*]

Letter from the Hon. A. B. Longstreet, on Know Nothingism.

We find in the last number of the Nashville Union & American, a letter on this absorbing question, from this distinguished native Georgian, now President of the University of Mississippi. The name of Augustus B. Longstreet is endeared to the people of Georgia by many ties in the history of the past. It is a name which we were taught to revere in early youth as synonomous with all that was bold and fearless in the character of the advocate, with all that was parental and dignified in the sage instructor, and with all that was pure and honest and upright in the minister of the gospel. The old men of Georgia have been accustomed to love him as a brother; the young men, scattered throughout the State, who, from his lips, have heard the lessons of wisdom, continue to revere him as a father. There is no man in Georgia who will dare stand up and say that A. B. Longstreet speaks from impure motives. The indignant frowns of an honest people would paralyse the sacriligeous effort. Judge Longstreet has been forced from his retirement to come out and speak upon this question; but having come out, he has met the issue with that boldness and honesty which characterises the man. He speaks to the people in the voice of warning wisdom, and tells them to beware of an organization which must lead to religious intolerance and persecution.

The circumstances which led to the publication of this letter, arose from an attack made upon the Judge by the Memphis Eagle & Enquirer, charging him with preaching anti-Know Nothing doctrines.

After alluding to the editors of that paper who have assailed him as the head of the Mississippi University, he proceeds to condemn the order in the terms to be found in the extracts below. Let every freeman read them carefully and ponder them well, whether he be Know Nothing or anti-Know Nothing.

"In July last I had just heard of a new organization in the country—secret in its movements, and going under the name Know Nothings. Its principles, I understood to be, opposition to Catholics and Foreigners, to be planned in the dark, strengthed by oaths, and manifested at the ballot box. It filled me with alarms. I saw in it the elements of rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated in that month, and forewarned them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have foreshadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled, but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it, ought to ensure respect for my judgment in and about Oxford at least; but it is that very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now. This is the sin which brought out against me the recondite presses which I have named above.

It is called "dabbling in politics;" but its true name is "Unpalatable Truth." This is the sin for which I am soon, perchance, to be sacrificed. They that stoned the Prophets of old, are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better use could be made of my old carcass, than the offering of it up on the altar of this *American* Baal. An incense might arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State, from this modern abomination, than any thing which can emnate from my poor frost-covered brain. The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order, in an appeal to my Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so. I am committed against it, and I shall oppose it forever—not in the class room, but every where else—not as a partisan, but as a Christian. For all the honors and emoluments of earth, I could not be induced to assume a position of *neutraiity* in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood, and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions, if it be not crushed, and that speedily.

In my view, every man who has a scruple's influence, should rise against it—now—immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With all its professed Americanism, it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale, men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them, the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners upon earth; binds them by oaths in the bonds of fellowship and sets them all at work in politics and nothing but politics. I find a christian brother among them—I read to him II Cor. vi. 14 and on, and I implore him to come out from such connections; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority in this wise: "Sir, my name is POLITICS—you are a Clergyman, and Clergymen should have nothing to do with politics!" "Right," cries my brother, "old man you'll ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!" I say to him "your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church." "Sir," it responds, "do you thus denounce the pious of my order—have you no respect for the Church or your place?" I denounce the sinners of the band and the Saints reprove me. I reprove the Saints and the sinners denounce me! The Saint shields the sinner, and the sinner the Saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

On me the new Order bears with intolerable pressure. It rises before me like the ghost of Banquo, at my every step in the pathway of duty.

I am a preacher: If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing Know Nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

I am a teacher: If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding, I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of Know Nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. B. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of treasure, I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-Know Nothing politics. As I am ever to be gored by this young mad bull, I had as well take it by the horns at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the Church, and the Constitution, and I will never disturb it.

Look at their fruits already scattered thro' the land. "By their fruits shall ye know them." What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches rending assunder—pastors and flocks at variance—christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and sinners in close embrace—preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the *outs*, and to get out the *ins*. This is the true object of the order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat.

Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare, for savage ambush fighting; or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harrassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see that when the work of crushing Churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one.

I have done my duty, and I leave the consequences with God. And here sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children; a record proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest, nor friendship, nor church, nor threatening storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

Russia is apparently preparing for a long war. The government has commenced the construction of a road which is to unite Finland to Sweden, around the northern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, by means of which Russia may procure from Sweden all the merchandise which the blockade prevents getting into Russia direct by sea.

AN HEIR EXPECTED.—The English papers received by the St. Louis mention a report, said to be founded on good authority, that the Empress Eugenie is expected to soon give an heir to the imperial throne of France.

Here is a parody on the well known song of the 'Troubadour.'

Gaily the Editor
Smoked the cigar,
While he was scissoring
News near and far—
Looking for murders dire
Items—or puffs,
Devil say—devil say—
Ain't that enough?

A SLEEPING CHRISTIAN.—"The devil," says Luther, "had a great anniversary, at which his emissaries were convened to report the result of their several missions." "I let loose the wild beasts of the desert," said one, "on a caravan of Christians, and their bones are now bleaching on the sands." "What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved."

"I drove the east wind," said another, "against a ship freighted with Christians, and they were all drowned." "What of that," said the devil, "their souls were all saved."—"For, ten years I tried to get a single Christian asleep," said a third, "and I succeeded and left him so." Then the devil shouted," continues Luther, "and the night stars of hell sang for joy."

A CHALLENGE.—A little fop conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman who ventured to give him some wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, "sir, you are no gentleman! here is my card—consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honor me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied, "sir you are a fool—here is my card—consider your nose pulled! and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

The Charleston Standard doubts whether North Carolina has ever had a greater benefactor than the Hon. Wm. C. Preston. His Rip Van Winkle simile, it says, has rankled in the recollections of her sons from the time he made use of it, until they have aroused themselves to greater enterprises than is exhibited in any State in the Union.

The receipts of the Ohio Central Railroad are $1700 per day.

REMARKS
OF
MR. CLINGMAN,
MADE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
APRIL 17, 1854.

MR. CLINGMAN said:

Mr. Speaker: I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw his demand for the previous question for one moment. I promise to renew it.

MR. JONES. I withdraw the demand for the previous question.

MR. CLINGMAN. I desire to say only a word or two to the House in regard to this bill. It may be unpleasant to gentlemen who have made up their mind to vote for it to hear any remarks; but I do not think that the bill in all its features is thoroughly understood. I promise not to be tedious, as I desire only to make a few suggestions. The proposition now under consideration is a very important one, as it increases, by several hundred thousand dollars, the annual expenses of the Government; and I think that we may be likely to hurry it through without due examination, and without giving members an opportunity for that discussion and consideration which all bills making appropriations of money ought to receive. It is a bill which appropriates a large sum of money; but the principal effect is more objectionable than the waste of money even. We have lately got into great difficulty in regard to the subject of the appointment of clerks. It is well known that there is an immense rush here for offices. Every man here is pressed from time to time with applications from their constituents to get them situations in the different offices of the Government.

I believe that the action of Congress during the last session has contributed very much to produce this evil of which I speak. Every body admits that the fact of there being so much office seeking under the Government is a very serious vice. There is a very great desire to get into public offices, and there is a constantly increasing number of men who are seeking for them. The result is, that whenever we have a State or presidential election there is an immense excitement in the country; and Congress ought not to legislate in any way that will tend to increase this mischief.

At the last session of Congress there was a proposition brought in to increase the salaries of the clerks. The eight hundred dollar clerks were raised up to a salary of one thousand dollars, and all classes of these employees were moved forward to a higher rate of compensation.

During the discussion upon that occasion I remember very well that an eloquent friend of mine (Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee,) made a handsome plea in favor of the increase. He told us of a young man in the practice of law in his own State who came here and obtained a thousand dollar clerkship. He brought his wife and family here, and he found that he could not conveniently sustain himself upon his salary. He presented the case very feelingly and ably, and the consequence was that the House went forward, and passed a bill for the increased compensation. The present bill raises the salaries of the lower class of clerks to twelve hundred dollars per year; the second class to fourteen hundred, and so on. It also gives back pay, additional, to the clerks that have already been in office. It thus appears that there is a greater demand for an increased salary than before. Let us see how that is brought about. Here, for instance, is a young man practising law in Tennessee. He is informed that men obtain at Washington what he regards as a high salary. He makes an application through his friends, obtains an appointment to an office in one of the Departments, and comes on here and enters upon the performance of its duties. He finds that his expenses are considerable; holds office for a few years, and then probably leaves it, or is turned out under an incoming Administration. In nineteen out of twenty such cases the individual goes home insolvent, or nearly so—a great many of them, perhaps, having contracted bad habits from their associations in Washington.

Now, if the public service required this, I would vote the money, and let the men be sacrificed, just as men are sacrificed in battle, or die by disease contracted upon the frontiers. But if the public service does not demand it, there is no just principle which requires that we should give it. The rule which an individual adopts for his government in like cases, is to give that sum which will secure a competent man to perform the duties which he desires. I know of no other principle which the Government should adopt for the guidance of its action.

If you want a mere copying clerk, any man who can keep a country school in your district or mine, or who would be employed as a merchant's clerk to keep books, is competent for that purpose. Such individuals are glad to get three or four hundred dollars a year in the country; and we have such individuals constantly coming to us to obtain employment in directing speeches and documents, or to seek places as messengers in the Departments, at that rate of pay. I remember a case which will, perhaps, illustrate the principle. I will state it. At the beginning of this session a lady came to me with a letter of introduction, who stated to me that she had a husband who was a messenger in one of the Departments, and got thirty dollars per month; that his health was very bad, and that he was barely able to discharge his duties. He was not able to attend to any other sort of business when not performing office duty, and had half a dozen children. She was very anxious to get one of her sons in here, as a page in the House. I called upon the Doorkeeper of the House, who is a very polite and obliging man, and asked him to give this boy a place. He informed me that he could not, because several members of Congress had brought on young boys from the distant States for the purpose of getting these situations for them. The conclusion I came to was, that the pages are paid so well as to make it worth while to bring on these boys from the distant parts of the Union to get these appointments. Our pages receive two dollars a day, regular compensation. During the last session of Congress, by a two-third vote, but against mine, the House agreed to give the pages a sum in addition as an extra allowance, amounting to considerable more than their salary for the session, making their pay as much as four or five dollars a day; and the result is, as I stated, that boys are brought on from the remote States and secure places, while those in the city who need the pay as much are excluded. This is an abuse which I have constantly opposed but unsuccessfully heretofore. In fact, at each session I am in a minority of less than one third, generous members giving away the public money to their favorites here.

I want to call the attention of the House to another fact. There are persons in the city who are glad to be employed as copying clerks at a dollar a day. But when you raise the salary of copying clerks to $1,000 a year, you throw these persons out of employment. And how? Why, as soon as the salary is raised, and the fact becomes known abroad, young politicians from North Carolina, from Tennessee, and from the remote States, will come here and apply for the places. They are young men out of business, or, perhaps, a little above their business, and having political influence, they secure the situations; and those here in the city are displaced. This is the way the system works; when you take more and more from your Treasury, you get no better officers, but, in fact, worse ones.

Suppose you were to pay the workmen employed upon the wings of your Capitol ten dollars a day; the consequence would be that men would come on here from every quarter of the Union and apply for situations. Political influence would be brought into requisition, and the Superintendent would probably finally be obliged to distribute his workmen among the different States, as the cadets and midshipmen are now distributed. As it is now, the ordinary price is paid, and proper workmen are obtained without any noise being made abroad in re- ference to it.

I know we are called upon to be liberal to these clerks, and I should be very glad to be so; I have several friends from my section of country among them. But it is not our own money that we are voting away. We only act as the trustees of the people; and I am not going to vote to raise the compensation of these clerks still higher when hundreds of my constituents work quite as hard at home, and do not receive more than fifty or seventy-five cents a day for it. Suppose, Mr. Speaker, I should say to you, I am directed by one of my constituents to get some work done for him; I am his agent merely, or trustee; I can get it done for $100, but there is a good clever fellow who wants me to give him $200 as a favor to do it; and I should tell you, further, my constituent is a poor man but an honest one, and a hard worker, with a large family that he is trying to educate, and he finds it very difficult to get along and maintain them. You would at once tell me that, as an honest man, I had no right to give away $100 of his money merely to gratify one of my favorites; that I would act fraudulent as a trustee, if I were to spend his money thus. Suppose, sir, I should go to one of my constituents, who was plowing in his field, and say to him, Why do you not hire hands at seventy-five cents or a dollar per day, to help you tend more land and make a bigger crop? He will tell me, "I cannot afford to give anybody seventy-five cents per day. I cannot give fifty cents per day in cash to hire a hand. I am not, perhaps, clearing that amount myself." If I should say to him, "Now, my friend, you are taxed on your plow, on your, salt, your sugar, the woolen goods you wear, or the blankets you buy to protect your family from the inclemency of the season. Are you willing to pay an additional tax; you who are making from fifty cents to seventy-five cents per day? Are you willing to pay an additional tax to enable some others to get more than four or five dollars per day, who are not working near as hard as you do?" He will tell me instantly, "No!" Have I the right to take that man's money who pays it for public purposes, for necessary expenses, and appropriate it to an uncalled for increase of salary, merely to gratify my favorites? The moment I go beyond the line of what is just and proper; the moment I determine to give a man more than his work is worth—for the value of every man is regulated by the demand for his services—I cannot say that I do what my duty calls for. If I employ a man to do my private work, and I pay him more than he gets from anybody else, I pay him well. The fact that you can get men to come forward and seek these offices, if you were to put them down to $500 or $600, is evidence that they are doing better here, in their own opinion, than anywhere else.

The only rule for Congress to adopt is the one which I have laid down, and that is to pay what is necessary to obtain competent men. I admit for higher officers, your Commissioner of Pensions and others, who are required to understand the laws of the country, and ought to have judicial minds, you ought to pay more. The rule we have to adopt is to pay what will secure the necessary work. Do as any honest trustee would do with a trust fund. Where he has to spend any money for his trustors, he will spend only as much as will get the work done. If you, Mr. Speaker, and I were employed to have a house built for a man, we would not think it right to pay twice as much as we could get the work well done for, merely to gratify those in our employ.

And I will beg, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen will bear one thing in mind. There has not been a single instance, during my time in Congress, where the emoluments of an office have been reduced. I do not speak of petty post offices. We reduced the salaries there, indirectly, by reducing the rates of postage. You will find that whenever you move a man forward—I do not care what office he fills—the result is that he stands where he is advanced. This matter of salaries is an advancing tide; it never recedes.

Again: You cannot satisfy the wants of these gentlemen. Suppose you raise the clerkships up to $8,000 per year, the amount now given cabinet officers. Well, the result will be that men who have been Governors in their own States, or Senators of the United States, understanding that they can get $8,000 per year, will come here, and such men will fill the clerkships. They will crowd out those individuals who would be glad to do the work at lower rates; and after they have held those offices ten years, they will petition, if they think that we will listen to their petitions. They will tell us that house rent is high; that they are bound to entertain their friends when they come here; that it costs a great deal to keep up carriages, and rent pews in fashionable churches, and that they must have an increase to $10,000 per year.

There is not a man in the country who is making money as fast as he wants to, and there is not a man holding office who gets as much as he would like to get; and if you will ask him whether he ought to have an advance, we will answer, "Yes, I can turn this money to a good account."

Gentlemen talk to me about liberality. I can very well understand the liberality of the man who puts his hands into his own pocket, and pays out his own money. I do not call it liberality to misuse the money of other people, and give it away to favorites. This money is raised by taxation. It is taken from an unwilling, reluctant community.—They are willing to pay as much as we need, and nothing more. And I do not feel that I can, with any sort of propriety, insist on taxing my constituents, the majority of whom cannot make one dollar per day, to enable others to get a much larger sum, when we can secure the service for less.

I want to present these considerations to the House. I intend, at some time during this session, if I get the opportunity on one of the appropriation bills, to say something about the character of the public expenditures of the country. They vastly exceed those of any other country in the world. You may go to London, Paris, or anywhere else, and you will not find the public expenditures there like the amount paid for the same service here. I know that the rate of wages is higher in the United States, but it is no reason why we should pay ten times as much for the same service as others do, when we can get it for the half only.

This is a thankless duty which I am discharging, sir. We are surrounded by a constant pressure. It is a very popular thing to be generous, and vote the people's money out of the Treasury. If that money came into the Treasury just as the water comes into the Potomac, I should be glad to hand it about to everybody around us; but when I remember that it comes there by taxation upon the people, I do not feel at liberty to vote it away unnecessarily.

Sir, the Government of the United States is rapidly becoming the most extravagant in the world; in fact, it is the most extravagant for its service, and it will soon become the most profligate and wasteful, for it is the nature of all vices growing out of expenditures, to increase rapidly. Everybody knows that the decay of the Roman Republic arose from the fact, that in its latter days the public men gave away the money, lands, and other public property for votes to make themselves popular, and to be elected consuls and pro-consuls; but they were in the habit of giving it to the soldiers, and there was, therefore, some excuse for it; they said these men had defended the country. We, however, are making ourselves popular by voting money and lands to men engaged in the civil service, or who have performed no service at all. The result is that things are moving on at railroad speed. We are constantly increasing our expenditures with less service. It is a notorious fact that we do not get better service now, in the Departments, than we got twenty or thirty years ago when we did not spend one half as much. I beg gentlemen to look at this matter. If you will put down these expenses to the lowest rates that will pay and secure competent men, that is all they have a right to expect you to do. When you have done that, you will not have this great pressure for office, you will not have the whole country seeking office, and this perpetual struggle in politics. You will get the work well done; and remember, too, that by tempting these men to quit their usual business, and come on here to seek office, you do them a great deal more mischief than good.

I have made these remarks, Mr. Speaker, merely to indicate the grounds of my opposition to this bill. I should like to gratify these clerks, and pages, and others, by voting them money; but I do not feel that I can do it with justice to my constituents. I would much rather avoid making this opposition.—I would much rather that some other gentleman should come out and present the points of objection to these measures. I think this bill ought to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and be discussed there, as all money bills should be discussed. If its principles will stand discussion, then let it pass, and I will acquiesce in it. I do not believe they will stand discussion. I do not believe there is a congressional district in the Union where these expenditures, which we are making all from good feeling, and to gratify persons around us, would be justified by the people; because it can be shown that you do not benefit the donees at all, taking them as a class; you may benefit an individual here and there, but you do more mischief than good to them as a class. I hope this matter will be well understood by the people, and that each gentleman who votes for the bill may have to justify his vote before the people. If so, I do not think the next Congress will press through such a bill as this without discussion, and under the gag of the previous question, as they are determined to do this, if they can. I consider myself fortunate in getting this opportunity to put in a

few words; and I promise that this shall not be the last that gentlemen are to hear from me on this question; for I mean that the country shall understand it fully.

I now, in accordance with my agreement with the gentleman from Tennessee, demand the previous question. I hope that the motion to reconsider will prevail, and that the bill will be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, there to be considered upon its merits.

NOTE.

Many persons do not know how much they are taxed on account of the expenditures of the Federal Government. The amount now collected by reason of the tariff, or indirect taxes, is about sixty millions of dollars per year. If this sum be divided by two hundred and thirty-four, the number of congressional districts, it gives as the share paid by each district, two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. North Carolina has eight districts and a fraction over. She therefore pays, as a State, of this tax, upwards of two millions annually. There were, however, some ninety thousand votes given at the last State election. It is therefore true, that the share of each voter in the State, upon an average, is twenty-two dollars a piece. This is not an unfair mode of stating the case, because the women and children, in fact, contribute little to the payment of the taxes.—Such a county as Rutherford or Wilkes, therefore, pays about $40,000 in each year. The actual loss is, in fact, much more to the people; for this sum of $60,000 which the Government gets is, in the first place, paid by the importing merchants, and they charge a profit on the duty paid, as well as on the original cost of the goods, when they sell to the wholesale dealer; and he, likewise, puts on a large profit when he sells to the retail merchant; and this retail merchant usually adds not less than fifty per cent. when he sells to the consumer. It is probable, therefore, that the people of the county pay, in truth, twice as much as I have stated, in addition, too, to the very large sum paid by way of protection to the home manufacturer, which, on many classes of articles, exceeds greatly what the Government collects itself.

If this sum seems very large, it must be remembered that from one fourth to a third of all the money paid to merchants, and for articles brought from abroad, is to be charged to this tariff system. Many men pay hundreds of dollars per year in this way, when their purchases are large, without being aware of the extent to which they are taxed. It is probable that the people of North Carolina pay in this way to the General Government nearly ten times as much as they pay to support their State government.

If this money were collected as direct taxes are, by the Sheriffs, it would be complained of in many instances, and members of Congress would perhaps be censured when they were found wasteing money on their favorites, in cases where it was not called for by the public interest, but was wastefully and mischievously spent.

While I am willing to vote all the money that the public service requires, I am opposed to donations and largesses to favorites. My policy has been to reduce, if possible, the expenses of the Government, so that we may diminish the taxes on the people. I wish to reduce the tariff generally, if possible; but if this cannot be done, at least to repeal the duties on railroad iron, so as to enable the country to make improvements, and thus put the farmers and all others on a better footing, so that they can pay the taxes with less difficulty. Salt, sugar, probably, and other necessaries, have strong claims to be released from duties. If these subjects were properly understood by the people of the country, they would, in my opinion, compel their members of Congress and Senators to lop off wasteful expenditures, and reduce the taxes.

The Pustuie Maligne.

The disease known by this name has recently appeared in New York, with fatal results in some instances, and is attracting some attention there. The New York *Post* publishes a lenghthy scientific account of the disease prepared by Dr. Wainwright of that city. The *Pustule Maligne* is a gangrenous inflammation of the skin, involving more or less deeply the inner cutaneous tissues. The disease may be produced in two ways; the assential, by inoculation; the symptomatic, by absorption. The assential variety, by the direct inoculation of some part of the body, with a poison that is formed in animals diseased with carbon, or with any of those malignant disorders to which they are subject; the symptomatic, by being exposed to the influence of certain malaria, or—as in some cases of a vitiated constitution—without any reliable exciting cause. Dr. W. in concluding his paper gives an account of two cases of recent occurrence in New York:

First.—Mrs. S., mother of a family, had subjected to attacks of nervous headache, otherwise had enjoyed good health. "For two or three days previous to the appearance of this disease she had been confined to her bed with a severe attack of influenza. She was able, however, on Thursday, October 4th, to go out. It was on this day that she first noticed a small pimple on the left of the centre of the under lip. She said nothing about it, supposing it to be a mere trifle."

The disease continued to advance, though not rapidly. On sunday morning, having risen, she was compelled to retire again.—"The pain had extended over the whole scalp and down the back of the neck, and was so constant and severe that her mind began to wander, and so decidedly worse was she getting as to induce a closer inquiry as to the seat and cause of the pain, when it was very clearly traceable to the pimple on the upper lip, which had become enlarged to about the size of a large pea, hard, of a purple color, and from the centre a slight watery discharge issued. The sensation was that of constant shooting pains of the most intense character from this pimple over the whole face, head and neck, even down to the breast; and what was equally remarkable, great prostration of the vital energies.

"At this stage of the case, Dr. Hosack was called, and at once recognised it as Pustule Maligne. As it was then midnight, he deferred operation. All the symptoms had greatly aggravated by morning, which induced him to operate at once."

He made a crucial incision of about eight lines by six.

"After the bleeding ceased, which, however, was kept up by the application of a warm poultice, the wound was dressed with a stimulating ointment, so as to keep up a free suppuration for two or three days. When this ceased the wound was drawn together with adhesive strap, and healed with little or no trace of the incision.

"The true character of the disease was clearly shown by the appearance of the incised surfaces."

Second.—H., a young man, 26 years of age, on Wednesday morning, October 17th, 1854, observed a small vesicle on the upper lip, which he opened; from that time he began to experience great pain in and around the tumor. The disease continued rapidly to increase, and the shooting pains were so severe that he was not able to sleep that night. On Thursday morning he took a dose of medicine, but without any relief, and in the afternoon his state so alarmed the family, that they sent for Dr. Hosack; and in two or three hours after, when I went with him to assist at the operation, tubercle on the upper lip had enlarged to about the size of a small grape, rendering speaking difficult; at the centre it was of a dark color and there was a slight discharge of sanies from a small opening at the apex. The tumor was freely divided, and the sides of the incision presented in a marked degree the honey combed appearance of which I have before spoken.—The case was treated as were the others, and the patient, in about ten days from the time of the attack, was perfectly well.

For the News.

WAYNESVILLE, June 26th.

Editor of News: Yesterday the candidates for Congress addressed the citizens of this county, at this place. It was indeed a day of rejoicing to all Republicans. Mr. Clingman, the candidate of the people, led off in a masterly speech of one hour and a half in length, in the course of which the dark order received their merited portion.—His defence of the great doctrine of religious toleration was truly eloquent, and was a rebuke to those whose religion *ought* to teach them "peace on earth and good will to men," who thank the Lord that their lot has been cast in a land of freedom, where they may worship as they please; and yet are at the same time under a secret obligation to proscribe and persecute others on account of their religion. His remarks on the subject of Naturalization were clear, logical, and to the point—showing that all the twaddle about foreign influence is but a miserable trick of certain broken down political hacks to get into power.

Mr. Carmichael's reply was nothing more than a reiteration of the arguments used by the ordinary missionaries of Know Nothingism, with which the people are familiar. He did not attack Mr. Clingman's course in Congress, but was perfectly mute on that subject. The burthen of his speech was Catholics and Foreigners, and Foreigners and Catholics.

Mr. Clingman will carry Haywood by more than his usual majority.

NATIVE OF HAYWOOD.

[For the News.]

MR. ATKIN:—I regret the necessity which compels me, in vindication of my character, to trouble your readers. Some of the slang-retailers of the Know Nothing party are reporting it through the country that I was expelled from the order. I wish the public to know the *truth*, and I am content then to abide their verdict. I joined the order, took one degree—became disgusted, and requested several members to have my name withdrawn, and supposed it was done. This occurred some months ago, and I considered myself no longer a member, having complied with the requisitions of the order in regard to withdrawals.

If the system of slandering and defaming private character, which is so extensively practiced here by the order, is to be continued, I advise them to have the *Gag Law* revived, when they get the power; otherwise freemen will complain of these outrages.

M. L. NEILSON.

Asheville, July 3, 1855.

For the News.

BRIDGE WATER, Burke co., N. C. }
June 25th, 1855. }

Having learned that a report is in circulation that I am a member of the Know Nothing party, and having, as I trust, a just regard for my character as a man and a citizen, I take occasion through the Asheville News to contradict the report, and to brand it as an utter and base falsehood. I never joined the dark-lantern concern, never thought of doing it, and never will—so help me God! I should consider it a brand on my children, if I allied myself to any such party as that of the federal blue-light dark-lanterns. I voted for Polk and Pierce—I am a Democrat from principle, and shall never desert the party which has administered the government during nearly the whole period of its existence—which has defended it through two wars—enlarged its boundaries in peace and by honorable conquest, from thirteen States to thirty-one, and made it the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—a land of refuge, where all are allowed to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

This is my position and these are my sentiments. May God save this slaveholding State from the blight and curse of Know Nothingism. My confidence is unshaken, for God is greater than the Devil.

H. P. LINDSAY.

CURIOSITIES OF THE GALLOWS.—Jas. Clark was executed at Cleveland, Ohio, for murder, on Friday last. Just to show its sympathy, the crowd, before the fatal hour arrived, took up a contribution for the benefit of Clark's family, and forty four dollars was raised in a few moments. On seeing the money, Mr. Clark exhibited much emotion, and thanked the company in a neat speech. A man recently executed in Texas, at Gonzales, attributed all his misfortunes to parental example, and pitched into his progenitors with much freedom.

The Alton (Ill.) Courier says that a vagrant was recently sold to the highest bidder for four months, for $1,22. He is a good mechanic, but his love of liquor makes him worthless.

☞There are now thirty-five young ladies in the the Female Medical College in Philadelphia.

They are building a new Hotel near the depot at Charlotte.

[For the News.]

MR. ATKIN:

An anonymous communication appeared in the Asheville Spectator of June 23d, over the signature of "L." which I would not notice, if I did not have it in my power to prove conclusively the base and premeditated falsehood of the grave charges it contains against my conduct as a public officer.

The first charge made against me is of attempting to abstract a letter from the office containing money in it, in these words:

"Even a letter mailed at Hendersonville, containing a little money, addressed to Mr. Hildebrand, at Asheville, is several weeks in custody of federal officers before delivered, though it is only 22 miles, and the mail passing three times a week, and then delivered after many inquiries; and letters from the parties interested and the Post Master of the office at which the same was mailed."

In answer to this, I append a certificate from the Messrs. Hildebrand, the gentlemen to whom the letter was addressed, exculpating me from all blame in the matter:

Asheville, July 2, 1855.

We certify that the letter alluded to in a communication which appeared in the Spectator of the 23d June last, was not, as far as we know or believe, detained in the custody of the Post Master at this place a single day beyond the time of its arrival here.

The letter was mailed at Hendersonville by Mr. Joseph Dunlap, addressed to us, and contained eleven dollars. It did not reach the office here, and we wrote to Mr. Dunlap to know if he had ever mailed it. His reply we showed to Dr. Hilliard, and he immediately examined all the letters in his office, and looked carefully over the account of mails sent to the office to find if possible any trace of the missing letter. This he could not do at that time, but some eight or ten days afterwards we received the letter, and were informed (and so believe) by all the gentlemen in the office that it had come to this place in the Eastern mail the night before.

We have never attached any blame to Dr. Hilliard in this matter, and have as much reason to believe that the missending the letter may be attributed to some other Post Master as to him. As to the letter being "several weeks in the custody of federal officers" at this place, we have never believed there was any foundation for such a charge.

J. & J. HILDEBRAND.

At a Distributing office like this, where so many mails are constantly arriving and departing to every quarter, it could not by any just man be regarded as criminal if a letter or paper should occasionally get a wrong direction. To impute such a thing to me, however, in the way the Spectator's correspondent does it, is a base falsehood, as the certificate of the Messrs. Hildebrand shows.

The next charge is as follows—

"There is one matter, however, I would like to hear explained. It is this: there is a weekly horse mail from Asheville to Cherryfield Post Office, in Henderson county, supplying the offices at Mills River, Boyleston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek and Cherryfield. This mail leaves Asheville every Friday and returns Saturday; yet, on enquiry, I have been informed for three successive weeks, preceding the last August elections, the Spectator was regularly printed and mailed on Thursday, the mail had regularly left and returned, but the Spectator failed to reach any of these offices. How was this?"

I will show the unprincipled calumniator who penned the communication in the Spectator how this happened, by the following certificates from four of the Post Masters at the different offices along the line to which he refers. These are sufficient to show that the reason the paper did not arrive at these offices was not because I corruptly detained it here, but because it was not published.

Post Office Avery's Creek, }
June 25, 1855. }

I certify that the Asheville Spectator arrives with as much regularity at this office as any other paper that comes here. There was a short time last summer, about the time of the election, when it was understood the Editor was sick, that the paper did not reach this office, from the fact that it was not published.

P. J. ISRAEL, P. M.

Cathey's Creek P. O., June 25, 1855.

I certify that there is not now nor has there been any subscribers to the Asheville Spectator at this Post Office for the last 12 months. There has occasionally been a paper from the Spectator office sent to this office—but there are no subscribers here.

JAMES HAMBLEN, P. M.

Post Office, Boilston, June 25th, 1855.

Post Master, Asheville, N. C.:

Sir—I certify that the Asheville Spectator has always arrived at this office with as much regularity as any paper that comes here, with the exception of a few weeks last summer while the Editor was sick and the paper was not published at all, and of course it could not reach the office under such circumstances.

T. R. MURRAY, P. M.

Cherryfield P. O., July 2, 1855.

To the P. Master, Asheville, N. C.:

Sir—At your request I send you the following statement relative to the arrival of the Asheville Spectator at this office, viz: I certify that the Asheville Spectator always arrives with as much regularity at this office as any other paper taken here, with the exception of last summer when it did not come for a few weeks. What was the cause of its non-arrival, I do not know, but report said the paper was not published, owing to the sickness of the Editor. Excepting that time, it has come regularly.

J. E. DUCKWORTH, P. M.

I dismiss this subject here, with an assurance to the public that I believe neither I nor the management of my office would ever have been assailed had it not been for the purpose of manufacturing political capital against Mr. Clingman. I have been steadily pursued in private and public for the last three months, with the most slanderous assaults upon my character, for no other reason than because I refuse to bow down and worship the political god which certain gentlemen here have set up for themselves. I hope a just and discriminating public will be able to detect the difference between an affected zeal for fidelity and capacity in the public service and a fiendish purpose to defame and destroy a private citizen's character on account of his political opinions.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, July 3, 1855.

[For the News.]

MR. EDITOR:—

When I published my reasons for withdrawing from the K. N's, and my objections to the Order, I stated them in a decent and respectful manner. But the Spectator, finding that it was completely sewed up, and failing to deduce one single argument to disprove any one of my assertions as to the nature and tendencies of this infernal conspiracy against American freedom, has resorted to the low flung argument used only by fools and blackguards, and says that my assertions are all "lies." They have given up two columns of their last issue to a tirade of mean, cowardly, and lying personal abuse of me, and by failing to disprove any of my points or assertions by argument or evidence, have virtually acknowledged the truth of all of them. I have proven by their own authorized publications *(and they have not attempted or dared to controvert it) that theirs is a scion of the old Federal party.* Again, I have proven by their own acknowledgement, in refusing to publish anything to show to the contrary, *that they claim the right when one of their members votes against their wishes, or refuses to vote for the nominee of their party, to reprimand him for it and to expel him from their party for the second offence of like nature.* Now according to the Spectator's own showing in its last issue, all the secrecy of the Order is dissolved, except the "grips and pass words." If this be true, I again call upon them (and they can certainly have no excuse for refusing now) to publish the Constitution and By-laws by which they are governed, and let the people have all the evidence, so that they may be able to determine which is the liar. But there is another provision in the Constitution of the dark financial Order that I wish to notice. It says, "Every member who joins this order shall pay the sum of 25 cents as an initiation fee, and that he shall pay the annual sum of —cents as long as he remains in the order." And for what purpose, the honest yeomanry of our country will ask, is this tax laid? For what purpose is the revenue to be raised, amounting as stated in one of their own publications some time ago to $825,000? Why, sirs, it is to pay the President, Secretary and other officers of the National Council, a miserable pack of abolitionists at the North, for their services in this unholy and treasonable crusade against American freedom and Republican principles. Yes, gentlemen, you who earn your bread by the sweat of your brow, are to be taxed for the privilege of joining a party who claim the right, as long as you stay in it, to controll your votes and to expel you from their Councils if you refuse to vote as they wish you to, and the money goes to raise a fund to support a set of infamous abolitionists and men who are your uncompromising enemies, and who are seeking by secret plottings and unholy combinations to destroy your cherished institutions and to deprive you of your freedom as American citizens. The Editors of the Spectator know that these provisions are in the Constitution and By-laws of the Order to which they belong, *and they cannot deny it*—if they do, they lie most corruptly. Ah, but they will say that they have never adhered to these laws in this Council. I care nothing for that, they adopted that Constitution and those By-laws, and if they fail to observe them that does not mitigate the corrupt and anti-Republican nature of this thing. I am well aware that when that clause in the Constitution was read the members were confused and dissatisfied, and that it was agreed that this thing should not be made known to the *common people*, for, said they, if they (the common people) find that there is anything to pay they will repudiate our party at once. And it was agreed by some of the members that the amount due from this Council should be made up by a kind of subscription among the members who were the better able to bear the burthen of taxation. Now, gentlemen, these are facts, and there are those in the Order who I believe (if the Spectator still refuses to publish these facts) have enough regard for truth to bear me out in these assertions. I have challenged them already to publish these things, and they have refused to do it, and I ask if it is not fair for any man to presume from this fact that my statements are true?

I would ask these bullying blackguards if they intend to persist in this system of wholesale denunciation and low flung abuse of every honest man who comes out of their infernal clan and speaks freely (as every American has a right to do) of their treasonable purposes? If men are to be entrapped in this way by extra-judicial oaths, and then deterred from speaking and acting as they please in elections, how long, I ask, can we reasonably hope to enjoy all the rights and blessings of a free and republican people? If men are to be assailed in this manner, and blackened and defamed for exercising the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State, I ask again, how long do these swaggering bullies expect them to submit to it?

In regard to the letter that the Spectator calls so lustily upon me to publish, I would just say that it was a private letter from my sister. The Editors of that paper knew that, and knew that any suggestion she may have made was done only in a jesting manner.—No man with a single gentlemanly feeling in his breast, would make such a brutal attempt to drag a lady's name into a newspaper controversy.

The Spectator boasts again that they have 700 members in this county, and says he is able to prove it. Why have they not proven it at once? Who do they suppose in this district is going to take their bare assertion for it, especially when it is known to every man in the district how they labored to deceive and mislead the people in regard to the election two years ago. I never can be induced from anything that the Spectator might say to believe that they have more than half the number they boast of, unless I were to see the list and ask these men if they authorized their names to be put there, for I heard at least one man who they claim say that if they had his name on the list they had forged it. I will admit that they may have 700 names on their list, for it is currently reported about here that they take down the name of every man who they are simple enough to believe will not vote for Clingman, whether he belongs to the order or not. If I were to try I could write down the names of 700 men very soon, but it might be very hard for me to prove that they all authorized me to do it.—So it is, I imagine, with the *quarter dollar boys.*

I would not have noticed the miserable, dirty, mean, low flung, cowardly article in the Spectator, had it not been that I was desirous of directing the attention of the public to their manner of arguing like fools and blackguards by giving the lie, to everything, without deducing one single argument to refute any point that I made in my last publication.

If the Editors of the Spectator wish to avoid the discussion of this matter fairly and gentlemanly, and to make this a personal quarrel, I would just say to them that we can settle the matter in a different way beside through the columns of a newspaper; and if they or any of their crew wish anything from me, that they can have satisfaction at any time and in any way they may desire.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

Asheville, July 2, 1855.

I notice in the last issue of the Spectator that my name has been brought into the controversy between Dr. Baird and the Editors of that paper. They say, "We ourselves heard Col. Reynolds, a brother-in-law of the Doctor's, assert in our office that the principal reason why the Doctor withdrew was because he was not appointed a Delegate to the Convention which met here in May."

This I pronounce to be a wilful and malicious falsehood, and the gentleman knew this when he penned it.

DANIEL REYNOLDS.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 5, 1855.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. T. L. Clingman and L. B. Carmichael, Esq., candidates for Congress, will address the people at this place on TUESDAY next—10th instant. Inform your neighbors of the appointment, and let every body who can, attend, and hear for themselves.

☞We have many communications on hand which we would cheerfully publish had we room.

A QUESTION.—The Spectator has recently printed what it says was a private letter from Gen. Bynum, giving a flourishing account of the order of Know Nothings in Rutherford, and of the prospects of their candidate. It is well remembered here, that just before the last Congressional election, the Editor of the Spectator was busily representing to many persons about the village, that he had a letter from Gen. Bynum announcing that Col. Gaither would get five hundred majority in Rutherford county. We hope the Editor, while in the way of publishing private letters from that source, will favor us with this one. Instead of that prediction being verified, Mr. Clingman had a majority of three hundred and fourteen votes in that county. If Gen. Bynum was two years ago mistaken to the tune of more than eight hundred votes, in his own county, how much is his opinion worth now?

Know Nothingism Tumbling to Pieces!

Below will be found a Card from eight gentlemen, citizens of Jackson county, washing their hands of Know Nothingism. In addition to these, John B. Allison, Esq., a widely known and deservedly popular man, the Messrs. Zachary, and others, of Jackson; and Hezekiah Allison, and others, of Haywood, are among the "come outers." If the ball continues to roll as it has for a few weeks past, "Sam" will scarcely have enough followers left to give him a decent burial.

MR. ATKIN—We, the undersigned, hereby request you to announce to the public that we have withdrawn from the order commonly called Know Nothings; and we likewise advise all persons who wish to retain in their own hands the great American right of suffrage, to keep out of said order.

WM. B. LOVE,
C. BUMGARNER,
WM. BRYSON,
E. L. ALLISON,
JAS. RABY,
HENRY DAVIS,
A. W. TRITT,
JOHN SUTTON.

Scott's Creek, Jackson co., June 20th.

Another Shot from "Little Henderson!"

HENDERSON COUNTY, June 30, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—You will please do us the favor to state through your paper that we have withdrawn from the order commonly called "Know Nothings."

MANGUM COMPTON,
S. K. GLAZNER.

PRICES IN KANSAS.—Printers' wages are $10 per week, or 30 cents per thousand ems; carpenters $2 per day; masons $2; lower class of laborers $1,25 to $1,50. Board $3 to $5 per week.

☞Land warrants are selling at $109 to $110 in Washington, and at $107 in Philadelphia and New York.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING FRAUD EXPOSED.

We understand that during the last week at Waynesville, the Know Nothings, finding how rapidly they were losing ground, to try to remedy the mischief, proposed that they would throw off all secrecy, and announced that they would hold after night in the Court House an open meeting, to which all persons were invited. Accordingly on Tuesday evening of the Court a number of them organised and placed one of their members in the Chair. After some of their members had discoursed in the usual K. N. manner, on the stale topics of foreign influence, Catholics, &c., Dr. Sam'l L. Love arose and asked if it was proper for him to address the meeting. He was told by the Chairman that he had a right to make a speech. He said he did not care to make a speech, but he wished to offer a resolution.—This remark of his at once seemed to have created apprehension, and a doubt was expressed whether or not a resolution could be offered. Dr. Love insisted that there ought to be no objection to his submitting the resolution, as his object was merely to obtain the sense of the meeting on a point. After a good deal of objection and cavilling, it was finally agreed that his resolution might be read, which was done as follows:

"Resolved, That all persons heretofore initiated into the 'American Party' are released from any and all obligations imposed upon them, and are left free to vote for whom they please; and are hereby released from the obligations of secrecy."

No sooner had the resolution been read than a wonderful fluttering was seen among the members. Various objections were urged to it by the Chairman and other members.—At length Dr. Love got an opportunity, amid the confusion, to say that he had offered this resolution at the request of several Know Nothings, some of whom could not attend the meeting that night conveniently, and who, knowing that he did not belong to the order, thought as the meeting was to be open, he might offer the proposition as well as any one else. He further declared that while some persons contended that that portion of the K. N. ritual which was secret had been abolished, others doubted and denied, and that it was proper and necessary that the meeting should express an opinion, so that every person might know how to act, &c. While he was urging these views, a member of the order suddenly exclaimed, in hurried manner and with a very loud voice: "I expect Mr. Clingman has sent in this very resolution, to disturb the harmony of the meeting." Thereupon the commotion was amusing in the extreme. Many members sprang to their feet at the terrible suggestion, and spoke in loud tones. If a bombshell had in fact been thrown in among the faithful, it would hardly have created a greater panic. A bystander remarked that the scene reminded him of the commotion and noise made by a gang of hogs when one of their number begins to squeal. After the hubbub had continued a while, a member who seemsd to have a louder voice than any one else, said: "Mr. Chairman, this resolution is out of order. We have no power to pass any resolution at all. Our legislature at Philadelphia passes laws binding us. We have no power to pass any resolutions." Thereupon it was decided that the resolution was out of order, and could not be voted on. The members now recovered from the terror which seemed to have oppressed them, and set up a cackling of joy that would have done credit to a parcel of geese. Right glad were they, doubtless, to escape a vote on the resolution, as if it had been put to the meeting there is little doubt, we understand, that it would have been passed by the outsiders who were in the Court House. Even if they had succeeded in voting it down, such a result would have exposed the hypocrisy of the meeting. It would have been clear beyond cavil that they did not intend to release their members from the obligations taken in secret. Having caught them thus in a secret trap, they are determined to hold on to them, nevertheless. That this is really the reason for ruling the resolution out of order, was made manifest by the conduct of the meeting itself, for at a late hour it actually entertained and passed a resolution agreeing to adopt the new Philadelphia platform. It was thus made clear that when they wanted to pass any thing, they conceived they had the power; and that their excuse for refusing to vote on Dr. Love's resolution was all a sham.

Mr. Clingman, as we learn, has been treating—in other words, endeavoring to influence men, in the exercise of their privileges as freemen, by ardent spirits.—*Spectator.*

After perpetrating the above, let us hear no more from the Spectator about the News getting "low down" for electioneering purposes. That paper has got a little lower than our alleged demagogueism has ever carried us. Does that paper not know that there is a rumor here, very generally credited, too, that its party has bought up all the "groceries" in this place, with an intention to use them in the present canvass? Certain it is, they have passed into the hands of Know Nothings.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Chicago Courier of the 16th instant comes out with a long article recommending Fernando Wood, chief magistrate of New York, for the Presidency in 1856.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING GUN SPIKED!

We present below a letter from Mr. Clingman refuting certain charges preferred by the Know Nothing leaders. Is it not extraordinary that such charges should be made when in fact it is well understood that Mr. Carmichael himself not only voted for the late law increasing the public taxes, but that he was a member of the Legislature for several years past, and sustained the very system which has rendered, (if at all,) that bill necessary. Yet up to this time neither Mr. Clingman nor any of his friends have, as far as we have been apprised, ever attacked him on that ground. It is a little remarkable therefore that his supporters, under these circumstances, should try to fix upon Mr. Clingman the responsibility of their own actings and doings.

We have concluded to reprint from a former issue of our paper last year one of Mr. Clingman's speeches on the public expenditures. His whole course in Congress has been in accordance with the principles of that speech. Can any of his opponents speak sounder doctrine on the subject, or point to a vote of his inconsistent with it? The truth is, the brightness of his record makes the short comings of certain other individuals in this District look darker than ever. They are mortified almost to death, that while they have neglected or betrayed the interests of their constituents, he has so steadily done his whole duty.

Be sure to read not only his letter but the speech on our outside page, and then hand over the paper to your neighbor.

—

ASHEVILLE, June 29th, 1855.

Mr. Atkin:

Within the last two days I have been informed that in several places in the district it has been charged by my political enemies that I am responsible for the late increase of the State taxes. They are saying that it was because I opposed or did not sustain the proposition to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, that this addition to the public burdens has been made. The charge in all its phases is so wholly without foundation that nothing but the most brazen faced impudence and falsehood could have made it.

I have no recollection of there having been offered during my whole term of service in Congress, any bill for such a purpose. It is true that the measure was advocated and discussed. Three years ago, however, when the Whig convention nominated Gen. Scott, it abandoned this policy, while the nominee in his letter of acceptance come out instead in favor of the homestead principle of letting the land to actual settlers. During the last Congressional canvass, I called the attention of the people to this matter in my speeches every where. It is well known that the Democratic party has always been opposed to the policy, and since it was also abandoned by the Whig convention, it has not been pressed by any one, probably because no one saw the remotest chance of passing it. My opponents themselves made no complaint of their convention, but supported its nominee zealously, though now anxious to give him the cold shoulder because of his hostility to their latest invention in the way of stratagems, viz: Know Nothingism.

In the Congress before the last a bill passed through the House of Representatives making a donation of land to the States. For this bill, commonly called Bennett's Land Bill, for reasons formerly explained, I voted and assisted in passing it. The only bill giving land to the States under any form whatever which I opposed, was the Indigent Insane bill. What were its provisions? It in substance proposed that ten millions of acres of land, or scrip for a corresponding amount, should be divided among the States in the compound ratio of their area's and representation in the House of Representatives. That the lands so given should not be held by the States, but be sold at not less than a certain rate, at the expense of the States, and that the gross amount of sales should be vested in stocks of a certain value, and that the interest should be devoted to the support of the insane. The States were required to make returns to the General Government, and also to make good any losses or waste of the fund, &c. They were prohibited expressly from using this fund for the purpose of erecting any building for the support of the insane, and were not even allowed to use it for the benefit of such insane persons as were confined in Jails, &c. That this bill in its provisions violated the Constitution of the United States, I never had a particle of doubt.—I argued this on the floor of the House of Representatives, nor did I ever hear one plausible attempt to sustain it on that ground.—Its friends usually, and I think invariably, evaded argument on this point. I now merely wish to call attention to its details, to show that if it had become a law it could not by possibility have relieved the community from a single item of taxes yet imposed on it. The comparatively small portion of the public tax which is due on account of insane persons, is laid for the erection and completion of the buildings for their accommodation. But no part of the fund to be derived from the Insane Bill could by its express terms have been applied to that purpose. This is so clear that any persons who allege the contrary are guilty of a wilful attempt to deceive the community.

It is thus clear that I have done no act in Congress in any way calculated to cause a necessity for the late increase of the public taxes. In fact for many years past I have labored both by speaking and voting, to reduce the Tariff taxes collected by the Federal Government, not only on Rail Road Iron, but on all the imports generally. At the very last session, I assisted in getting through the House of Representatives a bill to reduce the Tariff largely upon Iron, Salt, Sugar, and manufactured articles generally. If this bill had received the sanction of the Senate, it would have relieved the community of many millions of taxes now paid. On calculation as to the reduction effected, I think its passage would have released the citizens of this Congressional District from paying at least fifty thousand dollars each year which they now indirectly pay. In addition to this, I have steadily struggled to keep down the public expenditures, by voting against all increase of salaries and other unnecessary outlays of the public money. I have not only voted against particular items that I thought wrong, but in a majority of instances for the last five years I have voted against the general appropriation bills, because of their extravagance. It is well known that I have encountered a great deal of denunciation, because I have resisted the attempts of individuals and companies to get their hands into the public Treasury.

And now, in conclusion, I have to say a word or two as to the late tax bill. As yet I have not read it, nor am I able to do so, as I learn on enquiry that the Acts of the last Legislature, if published, as yet have not reached this section. I can only say, therefore, that if there was no necessity for this law, it ought not to have been passed. If there was a necessity for it, that necessity has arisen from appropriations heretofore made for works of internal improvement in the central and eastern portions of the State. But it is well known that more than six years ago I denounced that system as unjust to us, and arraigned certain persons as responsible for it. I thought it wrong that while other sections got the benefits of the system we should have to share in its burdens. Notwithstanding my opposition the evil has been greatly increased. This was due to the fact that some of the representatives from this section of the State, who have had seats in the Legislature for several years past, sought to curry favor with the central and eastern sections by basely betraying the interests of their own constituents. They expected, as I formerly charged, in this way to get into office by the aid of the political managers at Raleigh. In falsely charging me with the responsibility of their acts, they have a double purpose in view. In the first place, they hope to injure me with the uninformed; and secondly, they are anxious to avert the public indignation which their own misconduct is likely to bring upon them.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

We notice that the large building in Statesville, Iredell county, designed for a female College, was blown down by a sudden storm on Sunday afternoon the 17th. It had reached its full height, about sixty feet, and was ready for the roofing, which was to have been put on soon. No one injured. Damage estimated at from seven thousand to eight thousand dollars.

The Episcopal Church has by a canon created an order of men not unlike the local preachers of the Methodist Church. Men in secular life can attain to the order of Deacons, and continue in secular business still. Seven or eight gentlemen in New York city have complied with the provisions of this canon; and now, although on work days employed in various secular business, on the Sabbath assist in the ministrations of the sanctuary; they are deacons, but are not permitted to preach without special leave of the Bishop.—This several of them have—a careful, laborious class are they.

A portion of the Suspension Bridge at Nashville gave way on Saturday last, while a heavy laden wagon and a buggy was crossing, both of which went through to the water, a distance of one hundred and ten feet. Several persons were on the bridge at the time of the accident and escaped by running. The driver of the wagon escaped with a broken thigh; and the gentleman in the buggy without any serious injury whatever. A later account says a youth, a nephew of Dr. Ross, of Nashville, was drowned.—*Athens Post.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Walkertown, at Bayou Sara, has been nearly destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $500,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 23.—A man went over the American Falls this morning. He was in the act of landing a skiff just above the rapids when he was carried away by the current and the boat capsized. His name is unknown, but he is supposed to have been on his way from Canady with vegetables.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., which if not taken out of the office before the 1st of October, 1855, will be sent to the P. O. Department as dead letters:

Alexander, Thos. F.	King, P. S.
Allen, W. E.	Long, Rev. J. R.
Allen, Rev. M. T.	McDunn, Isaac. 2
Anderson, Mrs. E.	Madfrund, John.
Burnett, Mrs. Sarah.	McClure, C. W.
Buther, D.	McClure, E.
Barnard, Wm.	McCord, Miss M. E.
Buckner, Wm.	Miller, Miss T. T.
Bird, Jas. 2.	Martin, R.
Brooker, Larkin.	Mahoney, James W.
Bryson, W.	Mengers, John.
Bean, J. M.	Nunuley, Lucas.
Condiet, J. E.	Owenby, Hampton.
Crawford, Josiah.	Palmer, John. 2
Cole, Zachariah. 2	Patton, G. A.
Cocke, Jos.	Roberts, Pierce.
Clark, Henry.	Roberts, John.
Clark, Jesse.	Reeves, John.
Cercey, W. R.	Ragan, James A.
Carter, D. G. & co.	Rhodes, John.
Cowner, Gilbert.	Robertson, Thos.
Curran, Robert.	Rutledge, Miss Mary.
Dula, Thos. M.	Rhodes, A. B.
Davidson, Miss R. R.	Smith T. L.
Davidson, John M. 2	Studman, Henry.
Darrien, Neil.	Scarborough, Wm.
Deaver, Miss D. A.	Shier, Dr. B. F.
Dickson, Mr. ——	Sluder, Fidileo.
Dillingham, Miss M. A.	Steadman, Mrs. S. A.
Dominack, Wm.	Scovil, H.
Davis, C. T. N.	Sumaway, Rev. Robt.
Ducket, Miss Alcey.	Shope, David.
Elder, W. W.	Shroat, John.
Franklin, M. W.	Thrash, John.
Gaither, Col. B. S.	Tow, Mrs. Eliza M.
Gentry, Thomas.	Tidwell, Miss Mary.
Gill, A. J.	Varnell, Rev. J. M.
Gudger, Jos.	Williams, Alfred.
Gudger, Elizabeth.	Webb, Hiram.
Harkins, Thos. J.	Wait, Walton.
Harris, Miss S. A.	West, George.
Huger, Mrs. D. E.	Wright, Miss L.
Hamilton, Miss Sarah.	Wright, Martin B.
Hughes, R. E.	Wright, Joseph.
Hughes, John. 2	Worth, S. G.
Jones, Linn.	Warren, B.
Jones, Thomas. 2	Warwick, Mrs. E. A.
Jones, Josiah.	Young, Thos.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

July 5, 3t.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	10 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.
R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.
Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

Bonnets, Bonnets.

We have just received this morning by Express, a lot of beautiful English Straw Bonnets. Will the ladies call and examine them?
J. M. BLAIR & CO.
July 2.

State of North Carolina.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

In Equity,

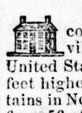
Superior Court of Equity Spring Term, '55.

Francis P. Glass and Caleb L. Bowman.
vs.
John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Ann E. Kent, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, to wit: Nathan Zimmermon and wife Eliza, James H. Bowman, Washington Bowman and John Bowman all defendants.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Bowman, George Bowman, Daniel Corpening, and wife Elvira, Susan Gibbs, Leander Bowman, Mary Bowman, and the next of kin of James Bowman, Nathan Zimmermon and wife Elvira, James Bowman, Washington Bowman, and John Bowman, defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Asheville News at Asheville, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, then and there to plead answer or demur to the bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, W. M. Puett, Clerk and Master of said Court, office in Lenoir, first Monday in May, 1855.
W. M. PUETT, C. M. E.
July 5, 6t.

Black Mountain House.



THIS place of accommodation is in Buncombe county, N. C. 24 miles from Asheville, and on the highest mountain in the United States, East of the Mississippi—being 264 feet higher than the highest of the White Mountains in New Hampshire. The thermometer ranges from 56 at night and 72 to 76 in the hottest summer day.

Mrs. SARAH GORENFLO

Informs her friends and the public, that she has rented the improvements on this Mountain for the Summer of 1855, and that the House is now open for visitors and boarders; and as the sole benefit is for her only, she will expect the patronage of her friends, and strive to merit it. She will keep a small supply of the choicest Wines and Brandy for the use of her boarders only—to none else will it be sold.

The roads have been improved and made passable for carriages to go within two and a half miles of the House, where there are stables and sheds for carriages. The balance of the way is as good a bridle path as the mountain allows.
July 5, 1855. 306—3t.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.
june28tf THOS. HART.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Mathematical and Classical SCHOOL.

THE exercises of the subscriber's School will be recommenced on Monday the 2d July.
STEPHEN LEE.
Near Asheville, N. C.
June 28th, 1855. w2

EXTRA COURT.

IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*
June 28th, 1855.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.
June 28, 1855. 3m.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering one or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bid when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding may, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the stem, apron, fore deadwood, stemson, deadwood knees, stern post knee, and keelsons, must be 18 1-2 inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13 1-2 to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one-fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13 1-2 inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17 1-4 inches, at the floor-head 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14 1-8 feet; and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st of October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a separate proposal for each.

—

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain	3,600	cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds estimated at	20,400	" " at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to	6,000	" " at	per foot—
Total amount	30,000		$——

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificates.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantly that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the recept of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witness:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

July 5, 1855. 306—6w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.

Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.
Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.
June 7, 1855.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.
June 28, 1855. 1y.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

—

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.
March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Williamsburg, by New Harmony, to New Hope.

From Willoughby, by Mayfield, to Gate's Mills.

From Wilmington, by Oakland and Harveysburg, to Waynesville.

From Wilmington by Port William, Paintersville, Lumberton, and New Burlington, to Spring Valley.

From Wilmington, by New Antioch, Snow Hill, New Vienna, Highland, Leesburg, Centrefield, Greenfield, South Salem, and Latta's, to Chillicothe.

From Wilmington, by Cuba, Martinsville, Lynchburg, Sharpsville, and Willettville, to Hillsboro'.

From Winchester, by Milnersville, Paoli, and Albany, to Port Washington.

From Woodville, by Whitestown, Ottawa, Port Clinton, and Marblehead, to Sandusky.

From Woodsfield, by Lewisville, Summerfield, Byrne, Stafford, Masterton, Harrietsville, Middle creek, Regnier's Mills, Aurelia, Lower Salem, Bonn, and Fearing, to Marietta.

From Woodsfield, by Graysville, Antioch, Cochran's Landing, Jolly, Flint's Mills, Lawrence, and Lower Lawrence, to Marietta.

From Wooster, by Moreland, Mill Brook, Shreve, Nashville, and Black creek, to Humphreysville.

From Wooster, by Plain, Reedsburg, Jeromesville, Haysville, Mifflin, Mansfield, Ontario, Riblett's, Galion, and Olentangy, to Bucyrus.

From Wooster, by Smithville, Marshallville, Easton, Chippewa, Johnson's Corners, New Portage, Akron, Middlebury, Tallmadge, Brimfield, Ravenna, Charlestown, Parisville, and Newtown Falls, to Warren.

From Wooster, by New Pittsburg, Roor's, Ashland, and West Windsor, to Mansfield.

From Wooster, by Blacklyville, Mohican, and McKag, to Perryville.

From Wooster, by Robinson's Woolen Factory, Uniontown, and Lafayette, to Savannah.

From Wooster, by Cooper, Cedar Valley, Congress, West Salem, Homersville, Spencer, and Pennfield, to La Grange.

From Youngstown, by Church Hill, Vienna, Fowler, Johnsonville, Gustavus, Lindenville, Cherry Valley, and Dorset, to Jefferson.

From Xenia, by Alpha, Zimmerman's, Williamstown, Dayton, Liberty, New Lebanon, Johnsville, West Alexandria, Eaton, Upshur, New Westville, Richmond, Ia., Centreville, East Germantown, Cambridge, Dublin, Lewisville, Ogden, Raysville, Knightstown, Charlotteville, Kinnard, Greenfield, Philadelphia, and Cumberland, to Indianapolis.

From Youngstown, by Hubbard, Brookfield, Hartford, Vernon, Kinsman's, Williamsfield, Andover, Richmond Centre, Pierpont, Monroe Center, and South Ridge, to Conneaut.

From Youngstown, by Coitsville, to New Bedford, Pa.

From Young Hickory, by High Hill, and Ridgeway, to Duncan's Falls.

From Zanesville, by Putnam, White Cottage, Fultonham, Sego, Somerset, Rushville, West Rushville, Lancaster, Clear creek, Tarlton, Camp Charlotte, Kingstown, Chillicothe, Bourneville, Bainbridge, Rainsboro', Dallas, Hillsboro', New Market, Sugar Tree Ridge, Scott, Eckmanville, Bentonville, Bradyville, and Aberdeen, to Maysville, Ky.

From Zanesville, by Duncan Falls, Blue Rock, Rokeby, McConnellsville, Neelysville, Beverly, Waterford, Coal Run, and Lowell, to Marietta.

From Zanesville, by Shannon, to Frazeysburg.

From Zanesville, by West Zanesville, Muskingum, Dresden, Adam's Mills, Conesville, Roscoe, Coshocton, Canal, Keen's, Clark's, Millersburg, Holmesville, and Fredericksburg, to Wooster.

From Zanesville, by Hopewell, Gratiot, Brownsville, Linville, Jacksontown, Hebron, Kirkersville, Etna, Reynoldsburg, and Hibernia, to Columbus.

From Zanesville, by Putnam, Newton, Roseville, Deaverton, Triadelphia, Hall's Valley, and Malt, to McConnellsville.

From Zanesville, by East Greenwich, Adamsville, Otsego and Plainfield, to White Eye Plains.

From Zanesville, by Chandlersville, and Rich Hill, to Cumberland.

From Zanesville, by Rix's Mills, Chandlersville, and Fulland's, to Cumberland.

From Zanesville, by Symme's creek, Saintfield, and Will's creek, to Coshocton.

From Zanesville, by Lexington, New Lancaster, Circleville, Washington, Wilmington, and Morrow, to Cincinnati.

From Zanesville, by Nashport, Hanover, Clay Lick, Newark, Pataskala, Columbia Centre, Hibernia, and Black Lick, to Columbus.

MICHIGAN.

From Abscota to Pine creek.

From Adrian, to Parker's Corners, in Lenawee county.

From Adrian, by Fairfield, and Lyons, to Ottake, Ohio.

From Adrian, by Rome, Mendon, Addison, Wheatland Centre, Adams, and North Adams, to Jonesville.

From Adrian, by Rome Centre, Springville, Cambridge, and Brooklyn, to Napoleon.

From Adrian, by Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester, and Napoleon, to Jackson.

From Ada, by Smyrna, Alton, and Vergennes, to Otisco.

From Albion to Homer.

From Allegan, by Holland, to Grand Haven.

From Allegan, by Trowbridge, Cheshire, Bloomingdale, and Waverly, to Pawpaw.

From Allegan, by Pine Plain, and Manlius, to Saugatuck.

From Allegan, to Pawpaw.

From Almont, by Dryden, Amboy, and Etna, to Farmer's creek.

From Ann Arbor, by Webster, Northfield, Hamburgh, and North Hamburgh, to Howell.

From Battle creek, by Climax Prairie, West Climax, Pavillion, Brady, Schoolcraft, Prairie Ronde, Decatur, Little Prairie Ronde, and Pickett's Corners, to La Grange.

From Battle creek, by Bedford, Johnstown, Bristolville, Baltimore, Hastings, Irving, Middleville, Caledonia, and Whitneysville, to Grand Rapids.

From Battle creek, by Obscota, and Union city, to Coldwater.

From Battle creek, by Yorkville, Richland, Prairieville, Fulton, Yankee Springs, Middleville, Caledonia, and Whitneysville, to Grand Rapids.

From Bellevue, by Kalamo, and Vermontville, to South Cass.

From Blissville, by East Ogden, and West Ogden, to Fairfield.

From Bridgeport, by Frankenmuth, and Worth, to Vassar.

From Brighton, by North Brighton, Hartland, and Tyrone, to Fentonville.

From Bronson's Prairie, to Orlanda, Indiana.

From Brooklyn, by Columbia, Liberty, South Jackson, and Bennett's corners, to Spring Arbor.

From Brownstown, by Woodville, Huron, Romulus, Belleville, and Rawsonville, to Ypsilanti.

From Camden, by Morganville, Bird, Attica, Merenci, Chesterfield, Lyons, Metamora, and Riga, to Whiteford.

From Cassapolis, by Edwardsburg, and Adamsville, to Elkhart, Indiana.

From Charlotte, by Chester, and South Cass, to Boston.

From Charlotte, by Carlisle, Bellevue, Verona, and Penfield, to Battle creek.

From Charlotte, by Chester, Rovana, and Danby, to Portland.

From Clayton, by Canadaigua, and Medina, to Morenci.

From Clayton, by Dover, to Seneca.

From Clinton, by Benton, Salem, and Pittsfield, to Ypsilanti.

From Columbus, by Memphis, East Berlin, and West Berlin, to Almont.

From Constantine, by White Pigeon, to Three Rivers.

From Corunna, by Humphrey Wheeler's, in New Haven, to Chesaning.

From Corunna, by Owasso, Rush, Cheasaning, and St. Charles, to Saganaw.

From Croton, by Grand Traverse, and Mackinaw, to Sault St. Marie.

From Dexter, by Ingraham Centre, to Mason, in Ingraham county.

From Dexter, by Unadilla, Stockbridge, and Ingham, to Mason.

From Dexter, by Base Lake, Pinckney, East Marion, and Marion, to Howell.

From Decatur Station, by Little Prairie Ronde, Marcellus, Union, Flowerfield Centre, to Three Rivers.

From Detroit, by Ecoree, Trenton, Gibralter, Brownstown, Newport, Brest, Monroe, LaSalle, Erie, and Manhattan, to Toledo.

From Detroit to Cleveland.

From Detroit on the Plymouth Plank Road, through the townships of Greenfield, Redford, Livonia, and Plymouth, to Northville.

From Detroit to Sault St. Marie.

From Detroit, by Dearbonville, Wayne, South Plymouth, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Scio, Dexter, Chelsea, Franciscoville, Grass Lake, Leoni, Michigan Centre, Jackson, Barry, Gidley's Station, Albion, Marengo, Marshall, Ceresco, Battle creek, Charleston, Galesburg, Comstock, Kalamazoo, Pawpaw, Mattawan, Lawton, Decatur, Dowagiac, Niles, Buchanan, Dayton, New Buffalo, and Michigan city, Indiana, to Chicago, Illinois.

From Detroit, by Roseville, Mount Clemens, New Haven, Columbus, St. Clair, and Mack's Place, to Huron.

From Detroit, by the Plank Road, Mount Clemens, and Almont, to Lapeer.

From Detroit, by Royal Oak and Birmingham, to Pontiac.

From Detroit, by Greenfield, Redford, Plank Road, Farmington, Novi, Hicksville, New Hudson, Kensington, Brighton, Genoa, Howell, Fleming, Fowlersville, Phelpstown, Williamstown, and Sanford, to Lansing.

From Dewitt, by Bingham, and Greenbush, to Duplain.

From Dewitt, by Riley, and Westphalia, to Maple.

From Dowgiac, by La Grange, Dassopolis, Vandalia, Newburg, and Three Rivers, to Centreville.

From Dundee, by Summerfield, and Lambertsville, to Toledo, Ohio.

From Dundee to Summerfield.

From Eagle River, by Beasley's Torch Lake, Portage Lake, and Houghton, to Portage Entry.

From Elkhart to Goshen.

From Farmington, by North Farmington, West Bloomfield, and Pine Lake, to Pontiac.

From Flint, by Genesee, Thetford, Pine Run, Bridgeport, Bridgeport Centre, and East Saganaw, to Saganaw.

From Fredonia, by Lima, and Chelsea, to Sylvan.

From Goodrich, by Davisonville, Davison Centre, Richfield, Forest, Vassar, Frankinhielf, and Bloomfield, to Lower Saginaw.

From Grand Haven, by Muskegon, White Lake, Pentwater, Perie, and Point Sauble, to Manisteen.

From Grand Haven to Milwaukie.

From Grand Rapids, by Austerlitz, North Carmon, Courtland, and Oakfield, to Greenville.

From Grand Rapids to Croton, in Newago county.

From Grand Rapids, by Indian creek, Pleasant, Pintler's Corners, Casnovia, and Newago, to Croton.

From Grand Rapids, by Grandville, Tallmadge, Steele's Landing, Polkton, Ottawa Centre, Crockery creek, Nortonville, and Mill Point, to Grand Haven.

From Grand Rapids, by Grandville, Georgetown, Allendale, and Ottawa, to Grand Haven.

From Grand Rapids, by Loomisville, Berlin, Wright, and Ravenna, to Muskegon.

From Grand Rapids, by Grandville, to Holland.

From Garnd Rapids, by Austerlitz, Cannonsburg, Bastwick, Lake Grattan, and Otisco, to Greenville.

From Green Bay, by Little Bay, No Queh Esconabee River, Carp River, Keewenan Bay, Eagle River, Eagle Harbor, and Copper Harbor, to Lake Superior.

From Groveland, by Holly Mills, Holly Rose, White Lake, and Highland, to Kensington.

From Groveland, by Holly Rose, Highland, and Milford, to New Hudson.

From Hastings, by Alto, to Flat River.

From Hastings to Woodland.

From Hastings to Galesburg.

From Hillsdale, by Ransom, Wood's Corners, and Cass, to Medina.

From Howell, by Oak Grove, Deer creek, Tuscola, Burn's, and Fremont, to Shiawassee.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured*.

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New-York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn. His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco, wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges, 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Londen, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

BLANK WARRANTS

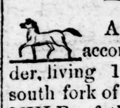
For Sale at this Office.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

TAKEN UP,



AND entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by James Alexander, living 12 miles from Asheville, on the south fork of Turkey Creek, a certain horse MULE, of the following description: A dark bay, with a small white spot in his face, and a small white spot behind his left ear, supposed to be caused by the bridle; shod behind; supposed to be 4 years old; tail and mane shaved off. Said Mule was appraised on the 12th day of June at $80.

R. P. WELLS, *Ranger*.

June 21, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent*.

March 29, 1855.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas John Brown of said county has been acting as an Officer to wind up his business, from November, 1854, until April Court at Asheville, 1855, and then and there I did dismiss him the said Brown, and forbid him acting as an Officer in any way; this is to inform the public that I do not intend to be held accountable fer his acts in any way. R. P. MERRELL, Sh'ff.

June 4th, 1855. tf

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Abe's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eights of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz. one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork, will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them, with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 8846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 14, 1855. 303—4w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis

vs.

Elizabeth Davis.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $4.